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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
08/308,219	. 09/19/1994	MARC ALIZON	3495.001020	4832		
22852	7590 05/16/2002		) translation			
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 1300 I STREET, NW			EXAM	EXAMINER		
			FREDMAN, JEFF	REY NORMAN		
WASHINGTO	ON, DC 20005		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
	į		1637	21		
	¥		DATE MAILED: 05/16/2002	W i		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	•	08/308,219	ALIZON ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Jeffrey Fredman	1637				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app r Reply	<u> </u>	correspondence address				
THE N - Exter - If the - If NO - Failur - Any re	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL'MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Issions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period or to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute eply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing dipatent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) da will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	mely filed  ys will be considered timely. In the mailing date of this communication.  ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1)🖂	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 I	<u>May 1995</u> .					
2a) <u></u>	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ Th	is action is non-final.					
3)□ Dispositi	Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under on of Claims						
4) 🖾	Claim(s) 11 and 12 is/are pending in the appli	cation.					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	wn from consideration.					
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)🖂	Claim(s) <u>11 and 12</u> is/are rejected.						
7)							
8) 🗌	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Applicati	on Papers						
9) 🗆 1	Γhe specification is objected to by the Examine	r.	•				
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.							
	If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep	oly to this Office action.					
12) 🔲 🛚	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer.					
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreigr	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	a)-(d) or (f).				
a)[	☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:						
	1. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received.					
	2. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received in Applicat	ion No				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bu ee the attached detailed Office action for a list	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	-				
14)□ A	cknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti	c priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(	e) (to a provisional application).				
a)	☐ The translation of the foreign language pro	visional application has been rec	ceived.				
Attachment	(s)						
2) Notice 3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice of Informal	y (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)				
U.S. Patent and Tr PTO-326 (Rev		tion Summary	Part of Paper No. 21				

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### Status

- 1. This rejection is non-final. It is noted that this application was suspended pending the result of Interference 102,822, which interference was resolved in favor of the other party. Therefore, the Chang et al patent, cited below in the 102 rejections, is properly 102(e) art which cannot be rebutted due to res judicata.
- 2. Separately, Applicant is requested, in any response to this office action, to submit a copy of the original claims which were submitted for interference, in order to determine which claims, if any, should be cancelled under 37 CFR 1.663.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claims 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chang et al (U.S. Patent 6,001,977).



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The claims utilize the open "having" language which permits the inclusion of additional elements. "Having" is interpreted as being of identical scope to "comprising".

Chang teaches in vitro diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of HIV-1 virus in a biological sample (column 9, lines 25-62) comprising:

contacting said biological sample with a nucleic acid probe of HIV-1 selected from the HIV sequence (column 9, lines 25-62 and column 10, line 65 to column 11, line 32),

where the specific sequence is disclosed as SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 4, for example (columns 19-28).

And detecting the formation of hybrids in the biological sample (column 9, lines 25-62).

Chang further teaches the compositions of these nucleic acids (see figure 3).

The alignment of the Query HIV sequences of Chang and the subject sequences of the present application in the regions claimed are presented below.

Alignment

		gggggactggaagggctaa 	
Query:	8655	ttcactcccaacgaagacaagatatccttgatctgtggatctaccacacaca	8714
Sbjct:	8454	ttcactcccaacgaagacaagatatccttgatctgtggatctaccacacaca	8513
Query:	8715	tccctgattggcagaactacaccagggccaggggtcagatatccactgacctttggat	8774
Sbjct:	8514	tccctgattagcagaactacaccagggccagggatcagatatccactgacctttggat	8573
Query:	8775	ggtgctacaagctagtaccagttgagccagataaggtagaagaggccaataaaggagaga	8834

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Sbjct: 8574 ggtgctacaagctagtaccagttgagccagagaagttagaagaagccaacaaaggagaga 8633
Query: 8895 tagagtggaggtttgacagccgcctagcatttcatcacgtggcccgagagctgcatccgg 8954
        Sbjct: 8694 tagagtggaggtttgacagccgcctagcatttcatcacatggcccgagagctgcatccgg 8753
Query: 8955 agtacttcaagaactgctgacatcgagcttgctacaagggactttccgctggggactttc 9014
        Sbjct: 8754 agtacttcaagaactgctgacatcgagcttgctacaagggactttccgctggggactttc 8813
Query: 9015 cagggaggcgtggcctggccgggactggggagtggcgagccctcagatgctgcatataan 9074
        Sbjct: 8814 cagggaggcgtggcctgggcgggactggggagtggcgagccctcagatcctgcatataag 8873
Query: 9075 cagctgctttttgcctgtactgggtctctctggttagaccagatttgagcctgggagctc 9134
        Sbjct: 8874 cagctgctttttgcctgtactgggtctctctctggttagaccagatctgagcctgggagctc
Query: 39 tctggctaactagggaacccactgcttaagcctcaataaagcttgccttgagtgcttcaa 98
       tctggctaactagggaacccactgcttaagcctcaataaagcttgccttgagtgcttcaa 60
Sbjct: 1
Query: 99 gtagtgtgtgcccgtctgttgtgtgactctggtaactagagatccctcagacccttttag 158
       Sbjct: 61 gtagtgtgtgcccgtctgttgtgtgactctggtaactagagatccctcagacccttttag 120
Query: 159 tcagtgtggaaaatctctagcagtggcgcccgaacagggacttgaaagcgaaagggaaan 218
       Sbjct: 121 tcagtgtggaaaatctctagcagtggcgcccgaacagggacctgaaagcgaaagggaaac 180
Query: 219 ca 220
Sbjct: 181 ca 182
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It is noted that with regard to, for example, the sequence region that is disclosed has 12 nucleotide differences in a sequence of 695 nucleotides. It is noted that the art recognizes that sequencing errors occur in a range between 0.3 % and 2.5%, as

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evidenced by Richterich (Genome Research (1998) 8:251-259). However, these error rates are determined using technology that was significantly more advanced than that in 1984, when sequencing error rates were likely significantly higher. In the 695 nucleotide sequence which is the first sequence of claim 11, twelve errors would represent approximately a 1.7% error rate. Thus, these sequences are identical within the error range available and the anticipation rejection is proper. With regard to the terminal sequence, it is noted that the Chang reference teaches lambda clones comprising the HTLV-III DNA which would comprise the entire claimed sequence (column 6, lines 50-58).

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
  - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

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the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang et al (U.S. Patent 6,001,977) as applied to claims 11 under 102(e) as discussed above and further in view of White et al (U.S. Patent 4,677,054).

Chang teaches the limitations of claims 11 as discussed above, including detection of HIV-1 using nucleic acid probes by dot blotting.

Chang does not teach the use of labels on the probes.

White teaches labeling probes and hybridization reagents using radioactive labels for detection of nucleic acids including RNA from animal tissue by hybridization (column 2, lines 6-34).

It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the method of White with the method of Chang because White states that the method is widely applicable, stating "It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that the method of the present invention is general in scope and can be used for DNA and mRNA-like analysis of all sorts of biological specimens (column 2, lines 40-44)." Further motivation to detect using these methods is provided by White, who notes "Very small amounts of sample can be tested. Furthermore, the

samples can be hybridized with multiple probes used in sequence (column 3, lines 2-4)". An ordinary practitioner would have been motivated to use the labels of White to

detect HIV as taught by Chang since White says that the method is broadly applicable,

permits the use of small sample amounts and permits detection using multiple different

probes to enhance specificity.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey Fredman whose telephone number is 703-308-6568. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Benzion can be reached on 703-308-1119. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-3014 for regular communications and 703-305-3014 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0196.

Jeffrey Fredman Primary Examiner Art Unit 1637

May 15, 2002